

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, March 27, 1848.

**CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**—In our last, we copied an article from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian on the subject of a canvass of the State by the Democratic candidate for Governor. In that article it was stated that Mr. Leak had written a letter to a gentleman of the West, in which he (Mr. Leak) says that he cannot consent to accept the nomination should it be tendered to him by the Convention, if a condition of that nomination is a canvass of the State. We found the letter in the Standard of the 23d instant, but too late for publication in our last paper. We give it in this in order that the Democracy in this part of the State may judge for themselves the reasons assigned by Mr. Leak for this determination. It is needless for us to say that our own views remain unchanged. We think the State, under present circumstances, should be thoroughly canvassed. We think that the Democratic party should insist upon this, if possible. We say again, that, were the question presented for the first time, we would probably be of Mr. Leak's opinion. At this late day, however, we think the good of our cause, which we regard as the good of the country, makes the canvass of the State not only proper but almost absolutely necessary. We again express the hope that should the Convention select Mr. Leak, he will be induced to yield on this point to the wishes of the party. With this, we will stop for the present.

## From the New Orleans Picayune, March 26 LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Since our last publication the steam ship Massachusetts and the Danvers, Capt. Gratton, have arrived from Vera Cruz with later and important intelligence. The Danvers brings the latest dates, her arrival being to the 12th inst. from Vera Cruz. We were led to anticipate by our previous articles, the negotiations of the Mexican commissioners, with those appointed by Gen. Butler, have terminated in an armistice. Gen. Worth and Gen. Smith represented Gen. Butler in the negotiations. We hear a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the terms of the convention entered into, but have no time to discuss them here. The following are the orders of Gen. Butler promulgating the convention:

### HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO, Mexico, March 6, 1848. ORDERS NO. 18.

The Major General commanding, publishes for the guidance of the following articles of a military convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, and directs the same to be strictly observed:

#### Military Convention for the Provisional Suspension of Hostilities.

The undersigned, in the city of Mexico on the 29th of February, 1848, for the purpose of complying with the 24th article of the treaty of peace, which was signed at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d inst., in which it is agreed as follows:

Immediately upon the signature of this treaty a convention shall be entered into by a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the general-in-chief of the forces of the U. S., and such as may be appointed by the Mexican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension of hostilities shall take place, and that, in the places occupied by the said forces, constituted by the said convention, as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, so far as this shall be permitted by the circumstances of military occupation.

When, having mutually exhibited and examined their respective full powers, which were found full and satisfactory, they agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be an absolute and general suspension of arms & hostilities throughout the whole Republic of Mexico between the forces of the United States of America and those of the United Mexican States, and consequently immediately after the publication of this convention for the suspension of hostilities, in any place or places occupied by the forces of either party, and if any person or persons be guilty of any breach of this article, they shall be individually liable to be tried and condemned under the laws of war.

Art. 2. The troops of the United States shall not advance beyond the positions already occupied by them towards any part of the Mexican territory not now in their possession, nor extend in any manner the limits of their present occupation; nor shall the troops of the U. S. advance from the positions now occupied by them, but each party may move freely and peacefully, as they find most convenient, within the limits of their occupation—neither passing through a territory occupied by the other.

Art. 3. All persons of either nation, not belonging to the army, may travel without molestation wherever their business may call them, subject to the laws of the country; but all persons belonging to the army, travelling from the posts of one towards those of the other, shall be accompanied by a flag of truce or a safe conduct.

Art. 4. In the Federal District and in all States occupied by the American troops, the collection of all the contributions of war provided for by General Orders Nos. 376 and 395 of the commander-in-chief of said forces, due or becoming due for the months of February and March, shall be suspended until the ratification of this convention; and upon the ratification by the Mexican Government of the treaty of peace signed on the 2d inst., all such contributions for the months of February and March and afterwards shall be entirely remitted. But the tax on gaming houses, liquor shops, and places of public amusement shall continue to be collected as now, in each place occupied by the American troops, until the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, without prejudice to the rights of the municipal authorities to collect taxes as heretofore.

Art. 5. With a view to the re-establishment of constitutional order as regards the political, administrative and judicial branches, it is agreed that in all places occupied by the American forces the citizens of the Mexican Republic shall be free to exercise all their political rights in electing and installing the General, State and municipal authorities, which belong to the territorial divisions filled by the Mexican laws and constitution. The American authorities will respect the exercise of those rights, and will consider those as duly elected who are held as such by the Mexican Government. And in like manner will be considered those civil appointments made by the Mexican General or State Governments.

Art. 6. Whenever an election is to be held in any town or place occupied by the American troops, upon due notice thereof being given to the commanding officer, he shall march the whole of his force out of the limits of such town or place, and there remain with them until after the hour at which such elections should be held, leaving the town or place open to the Mexican authorities for the security of his barracks, hospitals, stores and quarters. And no person belonging to the American army shall by any means, or on any consideration, attempt to obstruct or interfere with any elections; in order that they may be conducted according to the Mexican law. In Vera Cruz the elections shall be held within the walls of the fortifications, and there remain until the elections are concluded.

Art. 7. The Mexican authorities, whether General, State or municipal, shall have the liberty to establish and collect, in the places occupied by the American troops, the taxes provided for by the laws of the country, to appoint all officers and agents necessary for the purpose, to dispose of such revenues as they may think fit, without any intervention on the part of the American troops, except from this stipulation and duties collected in the custom houses, all duties on transit, and those collected on the precious metals in the places occupied.

But if the Mexican Government desire to re-establish the tobacco monopoly, it shall give public notice of its intention, sixty days, to be counted from the date of this convention, in order that the holders of that article may have time to dispose of it: Nor shall any tax be laid upon any one belonging to the American army, nor on its necessary supplies.

Art. 8. In all places of the Mexican Republic, the revenue and administrations of the post office shall be re-established as they previously existed. All post houses, post offices, public stages, horses, mules, and other means of transportation, shall receive the protection of the forces of both parties, and the whole shall be managed and conducted by the persons appointed in conformity with the law, by the Mexican Government.

Art. 9. Should there be any stock or deposit of tobacco, stamped paper or playing cards, or other articles of commerce belonging to the Mexican Government, or to that of any of the States, in any place occupied by the American troops, and of which they have not taken possession; such articles may be freely taken possession of by the Mexican Government and transported in such manner, and to such places, as may suit its convenience.

Art. 10. Immediately after the publication of this convention, all public offices not in the occupation of the American troops, and all archives, utensils and furniture of such offices, shall be delivered up to the officers of the State or General Governments; and as soon as other convenient places can be provided for the troops and officers now occupying them, all convents of nuns, colleges for education, public hospitals and other buildings for charitable purposes, shall be immediately vacated and delivered up.

Art. 11. In all places occupied by the American troops, the Federal and State Courts of justice, and civil tribunals of every grade, may enter freely and without any interruption, upon the exercise of their appropriate functions, in conformity with the Mexican law. Nor will the American military tribunals interfere with the American civil tribunals, or interfere in any cause or matter, unless a person belonging to the American army be originally a party, or the interest of the American Government or army be concerned; in which cases the jurisdiction shall remain in them; and the Mexican tribunals recognized and to be respected by the American army, shall be those designated as legal by the proper authority of the Mexican General or State Governments respectively.

Art. 12. In the Federal District there may be organized and armed a force of 600 men of police or national guard, to preserve order and maintain police, and in other places occupied by the American troops, the Mexican civil authorities shall agree on the establishment of a convenient force for similar purposes.

Art. 13. In future, as heretofore, in all the places occupied, Mexicans or foreigners resident in Mexico, shall enjoy the protection of person and property guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the Republic; and as heretofore been done, all supplies taken for the American army shall be paid for at fair prices.

Art. 14. The commanding officers of the American forces on the northern frontier of Mexico, shall use all their influence to prevent the incursions of savages into the Mexican territory, and the robbery and ill treatment of the inhabitants. And the Mexican forces may assemble, oppose and pursue said Indians even within the lines occupied by the American troops, without being considered as infringing the provisions of this convention.

Art. 15. The American army will continue to respect, as hitherto, the temples and free exercise of the religion of the people of the Mexican Republic, in public and private—and church property shall be subject only to such laws as were in existence, or may be passed, by the Mexican Government.

Art. 16. If any body of armed men be assembled in any place of the Mexican Republic with a view of committing hostilities, not authorized by either Government, it shall be the duty of either or both of the contracting parties to oppose and disperse such body, without considering those who compose it as having forfeited the protection of the laws of nations, unless they have been guilty of robbery or murder. The performance of this duty shall not be considered an infraction of this convention.

Art. 17. This convention shall remain in force during the period fixed by the treaty signed on the 2d instant, at Guadalupe Hidalgo—or until one party shall give to the other notice of termination, with the following addition, viz: Five days for all places within sixty leagues of the capital, seven days for all places within ninety leagues, and twenty days for all other places. The ratification of this convention shall be exchanged at Mexico within seven days from its signature.

In faith of which, this convention has been signed in duplicate by the commissioners, the day, month and year above written.

IGNACIO DE MORO Y VILAMIL, BENITO QUIJANO, W. J. WORTH, Bvt. Maj. Gen. PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen. This is a true copy of the Original, which was approved in the city of Queretaro by the general-in-chief of the army, by order of his Excellency the President, who was communicated to us with the note of his Excellency the Minister of War, under date of March 4, which follows:

"On this day I transmit to the General-in-chief of the Army of Operations at Queretaro, the following copy:

His Excellency, the President pro tem., in a council with the ministers, has examined the Armistice, agreed between the Mexican General Don Ignacio de Moro y Vilamil and Don Domingo Quijano and the Generals of the American Army, Worth and Smith, and you are hereby authorized, as General-in-chief of the Army of Operations, to give your signature to the said document accompanying those two originals, signed by the aforesaid generals.

"After having ratified these documents you will forward them to this office."

In consequence of this order, the general-in-chief has sanctioned the armistice, the copy of which I return, with the two copies that you transmitted me with your note of the 2d inst. of the present month. It is ratified by the general-in-chief of the North American army. Be pleased to send it to this office so that it be published in due form of law.

IGNACIO DE MORO Y VILAMIL, BENITO QUIJANO, Ratified by me, in the city of Mexico, the 5th of March, 1848. W. O. BUTLER, Major Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

ed, and the assailants killed. The next house he entered, it was the same thing, and Major Polk coming up, the town was regularly assailed; the enemy firing from every house. In some instances we were told, it came to a hand-to-hand fight. In a short time the enemy were driven from their positions, and some of them collecting in a body outside the town, were pursued respectively by Lane and Hays, and terribly cut up.

The loss in killed, on the side of the enemy is set down at 100 at least. We lost one man killed, and four wounded. Fifty prisoners were brought into the city yesterday, amongst whom were Capt. Montano, and two Lieuts. Col. Montano, the father of the captain, was killed, as was also Padre Martinez, the second and bosom friend of Jaruta. Jaruta, himself, it is believed, was wounded, but he escaped, with five or six men.

All the men in the command are highly spoken of—the Texans, Riflemen, and Dragoons, have proved themselves worthy to follow such a leader.

The best feeling prevailed with all the citizens in the towns and haciendas—quartermasters and commissaries were along, who purchased all that was needed, from the time they left until their return to this city.

A few more expeditions like this and the guerrillas of the country will be scarce. It is said that General Pillow has been restored to his command as well as Gen. Worth.

The steamer Edith arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 14th inst. Mr. Freaner, the bearer of despatches from the Government, was a passenger on her. He left the evening of that day for Mexico, escorted by Kerr's Louisiana Mounted Men and some Dragoons.

The Great Western likewise arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th inst.

By the following orders it will be seen that the troops of the American army, who were at Vera Cruz, were duly commended:

### HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ, March 8, 1848.

#### ORDERS NO. 10.

To-morrow, the 9th March, being the anniversary of the disembarkation of the American army before this city, all public offices will be closed. A national salute will be fired by Capt. Shover, on the mole, at mid day.

By order of Brig. Gen. Twigg.

W. T. H. BROOKS, A. A. G.

We make copious extracts from the files of the Free American, which we have received by this arrival.

The co-partnership existing between Messrs. Peoples & Barnard, in the publication of the American Star has been dissolved, and that paper is now conducted by Mr. Peoples. A change has also taken place in the North American, which is now published by Messrs. To, Callahan & Co.

Washington's birth day was celebrated in Mexico by all the Americans, and by a great many Mexicans.

The troops stationed at Mexico, San Angelo, Taubaya, Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, were to be mustered and inspected on the 20th inst. An order to that effect was published on the 22d.

On the 21st Gen'l Caldwell arrived at Mexico from Toluca, accompanied by his staff—Capt. Deas and Lt. Anderson—Maj. Wright, Capt. Steptoe, Capt. Thompson, Dr. Cuyler, Lts. Chapman, Caldwell and Stever, A. Q. M., the latter from Leona.

Some difficulty arose among the Ayuntamiento of Mexico about the four days of suspension of the collection of assessments; the members had all sent their resignations to the Governor. The Archbishop of Mexico has written a long protest against the heavy assessments on the church property.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan on the 12th inst. having left Orizaba on the night previous. The Government has given him the pass, but it was generally believed that his intention in asking it was only to lull the government to sleep, in order that he might put himself at the head of a body of troops.

Maj. Caldwell's train arrived from Vera Cruz on the 12th inst. It went through without meeting with any accident.

Feb. 24.—The Eco del Comercio has a letter from Guadalupe, giving the result of the elections recently held. Sr. Otero was chosen Senator in opposition to Gomez Farias. Herrera was the choice of the people for President. The writer says the prevailing sentiment among all intelligent people is in favor of peace.

The Governors of the States of Jalisco and Zacatecas have answered the circular, and wish to know why the treaty is not published. The State of San Luis expresses the same dissatisfaction, and the Ayuntamiento declares that the State will not recognize the General Government of the nation, and in future will yield no obedience to it.

Yelaz, the revolutionary chieftain of Sinaloa has, in obedience to orders from the Government, turned over the command to Colonel Echever, and his political command to the Governor of the State. He will report himself to the Government, together with all his officers.

The South of the State of Mexico is represented by a correspondent of the Monitor to be under the influence of Gen'l Alvarez. Gov. Olguiben was still held prisoner by the former.

PUEBLA.—Gov. Izunza has returned to Atlixco, where again the Government of the State is to be administered. The revolutionary spirit which for a time reared itself in the State, has completely subsided.

Sr. Ardiano, Governor of Guanajuato, has answered the Rosas circular in a tone that shows that he is evidently opposed to the treaty of peace. He wishes that the treaty be published previous to its being acted upon by Congress. Sr. Rosas answered, and the matter stands. It will be remembered that Arvelano was a strong supporter of Pena y Pena not long since.

In Oajaca, a newspaper, the Spirit of Independence, suggests to send an army against the city of Mexico.

From the American Star of March 1st. The Independence of San Luis Potosi, of the 25th, contains the order from the Governor discharging the military from the city. It will be recollected that this body took the responsibility of answering the circular of Rosas.

From Queretaro, Quadalajara, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, &c., we have not a word worth translating. The subject of peace or war is not spoken of. El Gladiador is the name of a new Spanish paper started in Puebla. From the same it is learned that the revolution in Huachinango has been ended—the troops of Barbero have capitulated on honorable terms to the forces of the Governor of the State.

The following is an extract of a letter published in the Free American, dated Puebla, Feb'y 21—

The health of the troops here is good; they all look well.

The court martial for the trial of Worth & Co. has not yet convened. Gen'l Cushing is the only member here, but the others are expected daily.

There is considerable excitement about peace, but it is generally believed that it will not be modified.

Captain Lewis, of the Louisiana Mounted Men, with a party of his company, left here the other day for the city of Mexico, as an escort to the bearer of despatches.

From the Star of March 3. QUERETARO.—Another meeting of the Senators and Deputies present in Queretaro, was to have been held on Monday last. Whether there was a "junta," and if so, whether it showed an increase in numbers, we are unable to say. No advices, that we are aware of, have been received from the seat of Government since our last summary of the initiatory proceedings. The Monitor, in its last two numbers, has had a number of well written editorials, urging the importance of a speedy consummation of the peace.

That paper yesterday commences an article with the following statement, viz: "By the advices which we have received from Queretaro, we learn that three Deputies resident in this capital, and who could not repair to the seat of Government through want of means, have brought the subject to the knowledge of the Minister of the Treasury, through a person in Queretaro. The Minister, in consequence, has ordered that the first proceeds from the tobacco rent shall be paid to the Deputies mentioned, to enable them to meet their travelling expenses. It is also ordered that this measure be published for the benefit of all other Deputies similarly situated."

The Monitor thinks the measure will remove most of the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of an early meeting of Congress. We hope it may, for we are getting disgusted with the course which the members of the Mexican Congress are pursuing at this time. If they will not come together, there is no way to compel them to do so. We want them to assemble either to approve or reject the treaty. Why do they back like boys, as the boys of our country, such a sacrifice of their time and means as a canvass of the State requires. Now, although to myself individually, the expense of a canvass might be a matter of but little consideration, yet there are many in N. C. who possess qualifications which would attract the Executive chair, against whom it operates to their entire exclusion. If such be the opinion in what does the difference consist, whether the Executive chair be limited in so many words to men of wealth, or a system be continued which is so expensive as to accomplish that result?

The tendency of a practice should be scrutinized with the same distrustful jealousy as that which watches the introduction of a new principle into a new law. But let the propriety of this practice become a "thorned opinion"—deeply fixed and rooted in the minds of the people, and it will require a high degree of moral courage to assail it, and a still higher degree of self-sacrificing patriotism to put it down.

Another objection opposed to the practice for the reason that an energetic canvass not only endangers the health, but also the life, of the candidate. In this I am sustained by the almost unanimous opinion of Western Carolina. The melancholy result of a recent campaign is fresh in the recollection of many who still mourn the loss of one whose life became a sacrifice to the labor and exposure of a summer's campaign. But for this, the lamented Hoke might have been spared to fill those stations for which his talents and many virtues so pre-eminently distinguished him.

I am opposed to it because it introduces an improper standard as a test of qualification—insisting upon the non-essentials, and overlooking those which should be of first importance. Although we may not yet have had occasion to complain that either usefulness as a citizen, enlarged views as a statesman, or character as a man, has been overlooked, yet that such will be the consequences of this practice, I firmly believe.

If a recent proof was wanting that these are the true apprehensions, we have it in the recent fact that highly respectable gentlemen of the opposition have been forced to decline a nomination on similar grounds.

Finally, I am opposed to it from other and higher considerations. The shameful excesses and demoralizing influences of the "Hard Cider" campaign, brought about by the Presidential candidate, visiting from State to State, continue fresh in the recollection, and the system of canvassing from county to county, at no very distant day, the re-enactment of similar scenes. In the progress of the campaign, after the argument is exhausted, the "revelry" will commence; excitement will produce excitement, one improper outlay call for another, and the worst excesses of things the real interest of the State will be sacrificed, the morals of its citizens debased, and the office filled by the mere political demagogue, who, by inflating himself with the "fumes" of an excited populace, has risen to a rank beyond his merit.

These questions arise of such extraordinary moment as to justify a "canvass," I cannot doubt, but this should constitute the exception and not the rule.

In ordinary times, and with the ordinary issues presented, a name as an exponent of the principles of the party is far better, and is of sufficient.

In conclusion, permit me to say to you, and through you to my friends in Western Carolina and other parts of the State, that I am not in my nomination, that while I am neither insensible to the honor they seek to confer, nor unmoved with gratitude at the renewed manifestation of their confidence, yet, entertaining the foregoing views, I would not accept a nomination if made with the understanding that I should "canvass" the State.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

W. F. LEAK.

Wm. Lander, Esq.

British National Clock.—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal publishes a particular respecting the great clock which it is proposed to construct in the tower of the new houses of Parliament. It will be, when completed, the most powerful clock of the kind in the kingdom. According to the specification, it is to "strike the hours on a bell of from eight to ten tons, and if practicable, chime the quarters upon eight bells, and show the time upon four dials, each of a foot in diameter." With the exception of a skeleton dial at Malines, the above dimensions surpass those of any other clock face in Europe. The dial of St. Paul's has yet the largest in Great Britain with a minute hand—it is eighteen feet in diameter. Most of the clocks in Belgium which strike on large bells have to be wound up every day.

But the new one is to be an eight day clock, and every resource of modern art and science will be made use of to render its perfect standard.

State of Feeling in Paris.—The New York Express has been shown a letter from a gentleman in Paris, which states, that among the evidences of public feeling in favor of a Republic, that the American flag (the Stars and Stripes) was hoisted in many quarters of the city, and that it should be renewed, however, there are a large number of Americans now in Paris.

From the Raleigh Standard. MARCH 14, 1848. W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. My dear Sir: Enclosed you have for publication a copy of a letter (with slight immaterial alterations) which was forwarded to W. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, on the 15th ultimo. Not having noticed its publication in the "Lincoln Courier," I fear it may have miscarried. My present position before the Democratic party, is the apology I offer for the request made. You will therefore please publish the letter, with this note, as explanatory thereof. Respectfully, your obt. servt. W. F. LEAK.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND CO. Feb'y 15, 1848. My Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 1st inst. has been received, through which I have been informed of the desire of many of the good citizens of Western Carolina to present my name to the Democratic State Convention, shortly to assemble, to select a candidate for the gubernatorial chair. And you ask, whether I would accept a nomination if tendered by that body?

I avail myself of the occasion with which a reply to the above interrogatory furnishes me, of giving publicity to my views on a matter that is intimately connected with the subject of your communication; as it is more than probable, from the indications of public sentiment in which you allude, as well as from information gathered from private correspondence, that my name would have been presented to the Convention with the implied understanding, that if selected, I would conform to the party usage of canvassing the State. To this usage I am opposed; and the reasons on which this opposition is founded I proceed briefly to state.

Of the propriety of a State canvass, I have from its first introduction, entertained doubts, which have at length ripened into the conviction that it is fraught with evil, and should be abolished.

In theory it seems best to conform to the genius of our popular institutions, yet when carried into practice, its inconveniences are so great and its consequences so pernicious, that it contravenes the very principle which seemingly upholds it—thereby showing it to be like many other things, right in theory but wrong in practice. If such be its operation in what does the difference consist, whether the Executive chair be limited in so many words to men of wealth, or a system be continued which is so expensive as to accomplish that result?

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W. F. LEAK.

Wm. Lander, Esq.

**MARBLE MONUMENTS** AND GRAVE STONE AGENCY. THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the best and most extensive MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices. We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD, Builders and Contractors. June 18, 1847. 40-1f

## NEW STORE.

South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE. THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

**Dry Goods.** Collins' and Simmons' Sateen, Shawl, De Crow and Vices Red and white Flannels Rim and stock Laces Mouslin de Lanes Cupboard and trunk do Calicoes (Checks) Tilt and Chest do Bed Tick and Apron Board Axes Kentucky Jeans Drawing Knives Bed and Negro Blankets Coopers' Adzes Gurnsey shirts Bull, Spits, Ovens, Alpaca, Irish Linen Shovel and Toogs Silk and cotton hdkfs. Knives and Forks Bleached and bro. Shirting Pocket Knives Gingham and Cambrics Sad Iron, Hinges, Hosiery, Comforts, Bed bugs, Truss chains, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Port and Malaga Wine, Blea, and brown Dr. Coffee Mills, Nails, Linen and cotton Diaper Iron and Britania spoons, Scrubbing brushes, White wash do, Mess and prime Pork, Shoe brushes & blacking No. 1 and Mackerel, Rat and mouse traps, Brown and Lost Sugar, Match safes, Nest's Crush'd and pulv'd do, weights Java, Rio, and Lagura Brans Candelsticks Coffee Wire covers, Gunpowder, Hyson and Hand Saws.

**Holloware.** Imperial Tea, Boxes and half boxes, Soap, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons, Tallow, Sperm and Ad-mantine Candles A very superior Wafer Sup. Butter and Cteese Lamp and Olive Oil

**Liquors.** Dried Beef and Tongues Cognac Brandy, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Port and Malaga Wine, Tomato and Walnut Cat. Madeira & Malmsay do, sup N. E. Rum and Brandy, sup N. E. Whiskey, Pepper Sauce, Sardines Do Whiskey, Sup Sago and Pine App. Wood Ware.

West India Fruit and Vegetables, Painted and varnished Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Sultana Raisins, Sugar boxes, Knife boxes, (without seal) Flour buckets, hbls and half hbls Flour painted and varnished, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Golden Syrup, Nut-Cat, Dippers, mugs, Tapersticks, Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins, Mrs. Miller's Scotch Butter prints, boot-jacks, Honny Bones, (Snuff, Muddlers and Potato

**Hardware.** Hatchets and Hammers Wood lades and spoons, and we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD. October 15, 1847—[5p]

## CARRIAGES REPAIRED AND PAINTED.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for Repairing and Painting every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

Wm. WELLS. Sept 17, 1847. 1-12m

## NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership for the transaction of business in this place. We now offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, at as low prices, and upon as good terms, as they can be bought at any other house in the place. We respectfully invite those in want of Goods to give us a call, as they may rest assured we will do all in our power to please them.

At the stand lately occupied by Z. Latimer, JAMES HOLMES, JOHN R. HAWKS, Wilmington, N. C., January 28, 1848—[204f]

## SAOP DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH

SAOP, composed of an Eastern Botanic discovery, of surprising efficacy for rendering the skin soft, fair, and as imparting a delicate rosy hue to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, Jules Hauke's Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus, may be said to exert almost a magical power. For sale by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, [Jan 28.] Druggists and Chemists.

## JAYES & BARNUM

HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, Umbrellas & Walking Canes, ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Mole skin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Velvet, Oil Silk, Outer, Seal, Muskrat, and Glaze. Lawn, and other fabrics, at the lowest prices. As a creator and most approved fashions